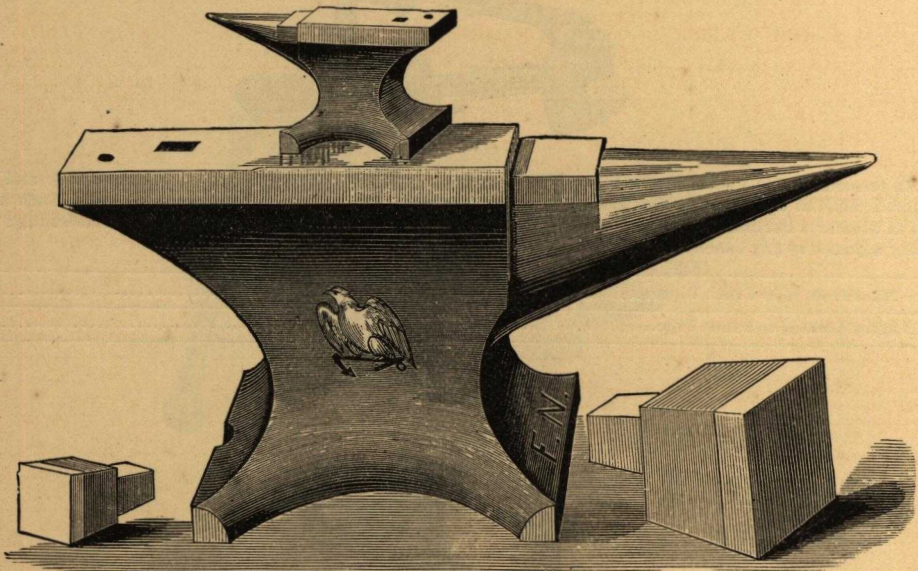


THE PATENT "EAGLE" ANVILS.

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHERS. BETTER THAN ANY OTHERS; AND THE ONLY ONES THAT ARE FULLY WARRANTED. ESTABLISHED 1843.



The Eagle Anvil Works was the first ever established in this country. It is the only one that has continued for the past thirty-eight years to successfully manufacture Anvils in the United States and to warrant every one. The Eagle Anvils have been in general use by Blacksmiths, Machinists, File Makers, Saw Makers, and others, so long, and with such universal satisfaction, that their superiority over all others has long since been proved. Recent improvements make this superiority still greater. They are fully warranted. The "Peter Wright," and all anvils (except the Eagle), are made with a body and horn of fibrous wrought iron, and only for the face steel plates are welded on. By continued hammering, in use, this soft iron gradually settles, carrying the face with it, and the Anvil becomes hollowed on the face. Shear steel, also, is used, but it can never be made to take good temper like cast steel. The Eagle Anvil body is made of gun metal—crystallized iron—which neither settles nor breaks, and not only the face, but the horn, also, is of Best Tool Cast Steel, welded on so perfectly by the process of its original and only inventor, the late Mr. Mark Fisher, that it is warranted never to come off. The face, planed to a perfectly true surface, is made so hard that no hammer can make any impression on it, and it always remains so. The steel horn is tough and unhardened, and will not break or bend.

Every mechanic knows that the more solid a material used to hammer on is, and the less rebound to the hammer, the more effective the blow is on the work. Just in proportion as the hammer bounds back, so much labor is lost. All wrought iron anvils throw the hammer back. The Eagle Anvil does not, and every pound of his helper's sledge hammer is effective, while the blacksmith himself can do more work by using a lighter hand-hammer than he has been used to with an English Anvil.

Finally, the complaint of deafness, so often occasioned by the "ringing" of the anvil, is avoided by using the Eagle Anvil, which is warranted not to ring, like the old-fashioned kind.

Anvils, weighing 100 lbs. to 800 lbs., per lb.....	\$0 10
--	--------

SMALLER ANVILS ("MINIMS.")

Number.....	000	00	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Weighing about.....	½ lb.	4 lb.	10 lb.	15 lb.	20 lb.	30 lb.	40 lb.	50 lb.	60 lb.	70 lb.	80 lb.	90 lb.
Price.....	\$1 00	1 75	2 25	2 75	3 25	4 00	4 50	5 25	6 00	6 50	7 25	8 25

These are the Retail Prices. The only additional cost will be the freight to the purchaser's place of residence. The No. 000 is silver-plated, and is mailed postpaid to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

EAGLE STAKES.

Number.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Size of Face, square.....	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	4½ in.	5 in.	5½ in.	6 in.
Price.....	\$1 75	2 50	3 75	4 50	5 50	6 50	8 00



**EAGLE ANVILS,**

STANDARD DIMENSIONS.

**BLACKSMITHS'.****SMALL ANVILS (MINIMS).**

Weight.	FACE.			HORN.
	Length.	Width.	Cutter-hole, Square.	Length.
Pounds.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
100	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
110	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
120	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	8
180	13	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	8
140	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
150	14	4	$\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
160	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9
170	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9
180	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
200	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
225	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
250	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
275	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
300	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
350	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
400	21	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
450	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	13
500	23	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$

No.	Weight.	FACE.			HORN.
		Length.	Width.	Cutter-hole, Square.	Length.
	Pounds.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
000	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
00	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{3}{8}$	3
1	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	20	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
3	30	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
4	40	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	50	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	60	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	70	10	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	80	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	90	11	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

**CHAIN MAKERS'.**

Number.	Weight.	Face.	Horn.
	Pounds.	Inches.	Inches.
No. 1.....	360	16x5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9
No. 2.....	90	9x3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

**SAW MAKERS'.**

Weight.	FACE.		Height.
	Length.	Width.	
Pounds.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
75	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
85	10	6	5
100	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
140	10	6	8
170	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
190	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
200	9	6	10
210	11	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
220	12	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12
250	11	6	12
260	12	12	6
300	13	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
310	14	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
350	15	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	13
360	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
500	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
675	16	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$

**AX MAKERS'.**

Weight.	FACE.		Height.
	Length.	Width.	
Pounds.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
150	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10
225	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
260	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	11

**FILE MAKERS'.**

430	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
-----	------------------	-----------------	----

**RAZOR MAKERS'.**

320	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	13
-----	------------------	-----------------	----

**CUTLERS'.**

440	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
300	[HORN, 8 INCHES LONG.] 17	5	12